

THE WEEKLY CLARION.

A Last Word to Those in Arrears.

We dislike very much to part with old friends, newspaperially speaking, but a decent respect to the opinions of our pocket and the claims of our paper merchants, admonish us that the Clarion cannot any longer be furnished to subscribers who are in arrears, and who manifest no disposition to pay up. We know that it is unpleasant to be "dunned," and some of our best natured patrons get mad and quit because we send them a little "reminder" occasionally. But that is all wrong, and a little reflection must enable them to see the impropriety of deserting us for such cause. Well, we are determined to send out no more bills for subscription, because it costs us about fifty dollars every time we give delinquents a regular "dunning," and we are not certain that it creates a sufficient sensation among our friends in arrears to induce them to send us enough to pay postage on our letters. Now everybody that takes the Clarion must know whether they owe for it or not, and if they entertain any doubts upon the subject, the most effectual way to remove those doubts, is to send us, says from one to ten dollars, and it will be faithfully applied to your credit, and a receipt for the same forwarded by return mail. Don't delay now because of the want of mail facilities. They are sufficient in this State for all remittances to the Clarion, and our postmasters and postmistresses especially, are all honest, and kindly disposed to our paper. So put your greenbacks in a letter and send them along. We will take all the risk.

After the first of next month, we shall bid an affectionate farewell to all weekly and daily subscribers, without exception, who may be in arrears at that date. We shall do so reluctantly, but we shall do so from necessity. In order to meet our heavy expenses, it is requisite to adopt a strictly cash system. If the Clarion, or any other journal, is worth reading, it is certainly worth paying for; and we have no objection to force it upon any one who is of a contrary opinion. These are our private opinions, publicly expressed.

GRIFFITH GUANT, OR JEALOUSY: Chas. Reade. Ticknor & Fields; Boston, 1866.

This is the cognomen of one of the most singular literary productions of the most singular and eccentric literature.

Subjected as it has been to the most severe critical animadversions, and having received over the sign-manual of its author a pert and spirited vindication, it enjoys, if not celebrity, at least notoriety, in the world of letters.

The arraignment of the work on the charge of being immoral in its tendencies, and suggestive of licentiousness in its teachings, is rather specious than real; and it would seem to require a mind and heart already unchastened by contact with the rude currents which underlie the surface of English or American society, to detect aught in the detail of the plot which should mantle the cheek of modesty with a blush, or arouse within the breast of the native chaste an impure idea.

The plot seems to combine in admirable harmony the grand conception of Shakespeare in "Othello," with the melting softness of Kotzebue in "The Stranger."

Caroline Ryder is a female Iago, without the same motives or success; Mrs. Guant is Mrs. Haller, without her guilt; and Griffith Guant is at once Othello, acting upon false appearances, without equal criminality; and the Stranger, returning after a long and bitter absence to the love and embrace (unlike the Stranger) of a pure and unstained wife.

It is unnecessary to add that the apparel of the production is classic and elegant, and the morale a fine illustration of two memorable sayings, uttered on two widely divergent occasions: "To the pure all things are pure," and "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

The editor of the Canton Mail, referring to the meeting of the Prize Association at Vicksburg, says:

We regret that circumstances prevented our attendance, and hope that there will be no pressing business, in the way of business of the press, to prevent our pressing our conferees' hands on the occasion of the next Press Association.

Prof. Ferguson, of the National Observatory at Washington, is announced to be taking scientific observations on the expected meteoric display of this month. We are told to look for the shooting stars after the 12th inst. Thus far the more brilliant meteoric showers have occurred at intervals of thirty-three years. The years 1792, 1833, and 1866, are determined by science to indicate the period of recurrence of this remarkable phenomenon.

The Penitentiary Leased.

Messrs. J. A. Binford, A. J. Lewis, Chas. Sweet and S. A. D. Steele, Commissioners appointed by the Governor to lease the Penitentiary, met in this city yesterday, pursuant to notice and after fully considering the several proposals submitted to them, awarded the contract to Messrs. J. W. Young & Co. The State is thus saved a heavy annual expense for a period of fourteen years, and we trust that the lessees will meet with that success which enterprise and capital must always command. The Commissioners have discharged their duty with scrupulous fidelity to the State, in leasing the institution upon the following favorable conditions:

1st. Complete rebuilding and repair of buildings by contractors, at their expense, under the direction of the State Architect—

2d. To furnish plans and specifications—and contractors to be governed by them. They are also to erect such additional prison buildings as may be needed, under the direction of the State Architect.

3d. Duration of contract, fourteen years.

4th. At the expiration of the lease, all property whatsoever, except wagons and teams, all unmanufactured material and manufactured articles on hand, to be turned over to the State in good working condition, without cost to the State.

5th. Contractors to take possession of the prison, all grounds connected with it, and all other property belonging to it, except the Superintendent's house, and the fuel in his hands,—the Superintendent to be supplied with such vegetables from the prison garden as he may require for his own use.

6th. The Superintendent to be appointed by the State, and to exercise full control over the convicts, to be responsible for their safe-keeping, to adjudge and inflict all punishments for idleness, disobedience and other offenses; to approve all appointments of guards made by the contractors, and to dismiss or suspend the same for cause. He is to see that the convicts are fed and clothed according to prison regulations, and that no wrong is done them by contractors.

7th. In all disputes between Superintendent and contractors, the Governor shall be umpire, and his decisions shall be final.

8th. Contractors may change machinery in the work shops, with the consent of the Governor, but such machinery shall not be changed so as to interfere with the value of the hours of labor by the convicts shall be from March 10th to Sept. 10th twelve hours per day, and the remainder of the year from sunrise to sun set, except that a portion of each Saturday afternoon be allowed them for recreation.

9th. The convicts may be worked outside of the Prison, under such guards as the Superintendent shall approve, but shall never be allowed to lodge anywhere but in their appropriate cells in the prison.

10th. During the hours of labor the convicts shall be subject to the orders and directions of the contractors or their agents, and shall be made to obey such orders and directions in all things, not inconsistent with the general discipline of the prison.

11th. Contractors to pay all expenses, including salary of Superintendent, guards, etc., to appoint, with the consent and approval of the Superintendent, such guards as shall be deemed necessary for the safe keeping of the convicts. They are to pay for such books and religious instruction as the Governor may from time to time prescribe, to furnish the necessary food and clothing, beds and bedding, utensils, furniture and medical attendance as the regulations of the prison may require, and to furnish proper sleeping accommodations for as many convicts as may be sentenced to the Penitentiary; where it is practicable they are to lodge the convicts separately.

12th. This contract is not to be construed as to interfere with the pardoning power of the Governor, and the contractors are not to be entitled to any damages in consequence of the exercise of that power.

13th. The Governor or Superintendent may at any time visit and inspect the buildings and machinery of the prison, and arrest or prohibit the progress of any work or employment which they or either of them may deem to be subversive of the proper discipline of the institution, the safety or health of the convicts or the interest of the State.

14th. Penal Bond \$100,000.

15th. State to deliver convicts at Jackson.

ARMY ANECDOTE.—In the Army of Lee, of Johnston, of the Trans-Mississippi, or in some of the numerous Departments of the South, there was a General officer, who had established a reputation as a good fighter, but who had a morbid desire to be popular with the men. The craving for popularity had made him claim on one occasion the honor of suggesting the issue of a homing rattle to the men. And he was by no means neglectful in improving every opportunity for informing them of their indebtedness to him for the favor. The same thirst for applause caused him to wish for a sorquet, which would the more identify him with the men and endear him to them. So one day he intimated as delicately as might be, his wishes to some privates who had been under him when in subordinate position. These men readily assented to his willingness to gratify him, but asked for a little delay that they might select a suitable cognomen. The delay was granted and a day appointed for the return of the ambitious hero. Punctual to the moment, he was there and thus gracefully introduced himself and subject: "Well, boys, I suppose that you have been thinking over the thing which you hinted to me about the other day. I reckon that I ought not to have any more scruples about it, or feelings of false delicacy, so I will leave the matter with my friends." Jackson is called "Old Stonewall," Loring is called "old blizzard," and Dick Taylor, "fighting Dick." "I don't know why it is but some of the boys over there will call me 'fighting'."

The boy's not taking the last hint, so delicately given, replied, "we have been thinking of our great obligation to you for that nice rattle you got us the other day, and so we have all agreed to call you 'old hominy'."

It is said that the largest dictionaries on the continent do not contain some of the words, which the astounded General used on that occasion.—Land we Love.

A Lynchburg cotemporary gives us a report of the matrimonial market in that city. We give the quotations:

"Sweet sixteen's have been most active, going at 'previous figures,' but there is no buoyancy in price or demand. Misses of 'age' are weak, with a poor demand; widows on the decline; unmarried spinsters dull; old maids very flat."

On Wednesday night, the 24th inst., a negro woman living on Mr. Geo. Harris' farm, near Astoria, Kan. named Sterling, Ky. was murdered while in bed. Her husband, whom it is thought, was to have been the victim, escaped.

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A Ball of Crime.

Crime seems to be alarming on the increase. Nearly every paper we pick up contains an account of wrong doing. We make brief mention of the cases found in yesterday's exchanges:

The wife of a treasurer of a town in Canada eloped with a man named Lewis, last week. She took \$1,400 from her husband's safe before starting. Lewis left an interesting family behind.

The Golewar of Baroda, in Western India, lately had Dossu Mob, a Mahomedan nobleman, put to death by being dragged through the streets tied to an elephant, because he gained the affection of a dancing girl named Oomrou, a "frail" friend of the King's.

A Methodist preacher named Raucey, has been arrested in Tennessee for committing a rape on a young lady of Cheatham county.

A Mr. Hendrich was mortally wounded in Pittsburgh last week, while trying to prevent two negroes from killing each other.

A sailor was murdered in Buffalo the other night, by some unknown person, and thrown into the canal.

Edward Avery has been arrested in St. Louis, for running and then causing the death of a young woman in Venice, Illinois.

John Jones shot J. C. Mitchell, in Memphis, on Monday, inflicting a severe wound.

Bill Mumford, in shooting at another negro in Memphis, on Monday, struck a colored woman in the breast, inflicting a wound that will probably cause her death.

G. R. Bastian has been arrested in Mobile, on a charge of having murdered Bernard Barman, last week.

In Louisville, on Monday, an African was stoned, and another shot at, all about a colored woman.

August Schult was murdered in Detroit, Michigan, on the 4th by two negroes. It was supposed he had a quantity of money on his person. The negroes have been arrested and lodged in jail.

A girl in Philadelphia has been arrested on a charge of robbing a Catholic Priest.

The body of a white man was lately found near Little Rock, Arkansas. The head had been severed from the body and was found at a distance from it of some four or five paces, the skull fractured and in one place perforated.

A Mrs. Pangborn ran away from her husband in Montreal, and took up her abode with a son of the Emerald Isle in New Hampshire. She is 51 years of age and has been living with her husband thirty years.

Ell Prickett of Hancock county, Indiana, was recently beaten to death by Ben. Cooper, on account of something he was reported to have said about Cooper's brother.

A Mrs. Tenbrook was knocked down and badly beaten in Chicago the other evening, by a man named Crawford who supposed she had a quantity of money about her person.

Catherine Potts an unfortunate female of Nashville committed suicide by poison last week.

Two desperadoes have been lodged in jail in Louisville. Both were shot before they surrendered. One of their captors was also badly shot.

Anthony Williams, his wife and two beautiful daughters were recently murdered at Rome, Ga., by two negroes. Object, lust and money.

William T. Anderson, of New York, came home Tuesday night and discovered his wife's unfaithfulness. He drew a revolver and discharged three chambers, two of the bullets taking effect in Mrs. Anderson's body.

On Friday last, at Lancaster, Garrard county, Jas. T. Chrisman was shot and almost instantly killed by his partner in business. They had quarreled about a piece of silk.

John K. Duffy and John McKenna had a rencounter in Houston, Texas, in the course of which McKenna was stabbed, and was taken to his room. An hour or so afterwards Duffy was shot and killed by some unknown person.

Patrick Gleason was killed with a flat iron during an affray at his house in New York on Sunday.

Thos. Clark was dangerously shot in Florence, Ala., a few days ago by Lee Howell.

A boy of fourteen years of age nearly murdered an old man of ninety, at St. Sophie, Canada, the other day, because the sheep of the latter trespassed on the lands of the boy's parents.

Mr. John E. Nelson, of Memphis, who had a store at the mouth of Cold Water, Miss., was murdered one night last week. The object of the perpetrator was money, but he only got \$25.

The Macon (Ga.) Journal records the killing of a freedman by a married lady, the wife of an estimable citizen, in self-defense.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock Wednesday night, Mr. John Tobin, Clerk of the First District Recorder's Court, was stabbed three times in Hawkins' saloon, (late Fred. Greber's, in New Orleans, by a man named Jones.

Letter from St. Louis.

SOUTHERN HOTEL, ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 1, 1866.

DEAR CLARION: When I last wrote you from Cairo, I expected to have written often, but an over press of business and feeble health have prevented.

I was much astonished while at Cairo to see the city in such a state of improvement. There are many first class wholesale houses in it, and I was glad to see they were doing a large business. I have often heard this place spoken of as a dirty, low, unpleasant place, with no accommodations, and that a man was not safe, in person or property, who stopped over there. I found quite the reverse. The St. Charles hotel, kept by Loudsen, Wilcox & Co. is convenient, pleasant, neat and well arranged as any hotel I have found in my travels, and I was pleased to see that a man "grey" was specially cared for. There are several large manufacturing concerns at Cairo. The streets present quite a healthy appearance, and although the city has been low and marshy, yet the rapid rate at which they have leveled and filled up those places would astonish a person who had not seen it for a few years. I was told that twenty-five car loads of dirt were brought in every half hour. At this rate you will see the town will soon be entirely high and dry.

I found the people in Southern Illinois Johnson men almost unanimously. I called on the editor of the Cairo Democrat, whom I found to be a gentleman in every sense of the term. He informed me that there were in the city of Cairo a large majority in favor of the Hon. Mr. Dickey, the Democratic candidate for Congress, and that there was not a doubt of his election by an overwhelming majority.

I must return my sincere thanks to the citizens generally of Cairo for the kindness with which I was received and especially to the editor of the Democrat, who indicated the article in said paper complimentary to your humble correspondent. I would advise our trading people to give Cairo a call, and I assure them that they will be pleased with the people as well as the price of goods.

From Cairo I took the Illinois Central for St. Louis. At Du Quoin, a depot between Cairo and Odell, we were pleased to see a great number of coal mines. The machinery for raising the coal to the surface is simple, and I was informed that as much as thirty-five to forty car loads per day were obtained from one well. The vein of coal is about eight feet thick, and its width had not been ascertained. In preparing to work these mines, the proprietor first digs a well about six by ten feet square to the depth of eighty to one hundred, and some times two hundred feet. He then places a steam engine near by, so arranged as to let down a body, which will contain about twenty bushels of coal. When it gets down, he have mules which pull the car on a railway track to where it is filled up by the operatives, and then in the same way it is brought back. As many as one to two hundred operatives are in one well. Coal is worth at the mines from eight to fourteen cents per bushel. It is shipped from here to St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cairo, &c.

We arrived at Odell, the junction of the Illinois Central and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroads, at 7 o'clock, p. m., where we were detained until half after seven the next morning, when with much pleasure we took the cars for St. Louis, at which place we arrived on Monday last, about 11 o'clock, a. m., and in a few minutes found ourselves safely seated in room 301, on the third floor of the Southern Hotel, the most magnificent establishment in the world. I will send you a full description of this truly wonderful Hotel in my next.

GOVERNOR SHAKEY returned to our city on Thursday last, from Washington, where he left the political situation very much mixed. We were pleased to find him in the enjoyment of excellent health, and bearing like a philosopher his exclusion from Congressional honors. His recent letter on the Constitutional Amendment, judging from the tone of some of the Radical press, has not bettered his prospects in that direction one tithe.

WESTWARD HO!—The tide of immigration to Texas has fairly set in. Wagons filled with men, women and children, seeking a home in the Lone Star State are passing through our streets every day from Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas.

The Chicago Post and other radical prints complain that the Southern journals are exciting and encouraging the spirit of rebellion. That is false, Mr. Post, but we admit there is a marked change in the tone of our press and people. We started out after the surrender to build up our own broken fortunes, and support the government. We followed out to the letter the instructions of the President, and when Congress met your party refused to admit our representatives. You have abused and vilified us ever since, formed laws robbing our sector, and disfranchising our people. There was no kindness or conciliation about your party, and as a consequence we are becoming alienated from the government. The people are getting tired of Northern treachery—of being in the Union to pay taxes, and out of it when representation is demanded. We tried to smooth the way to an adjustment of our difficulties, but it was in vain; and now we are indifferent on the subject of representation. If to condemn the Constitutional Amendment, and the policy of the party who created it, and urge our people to eschew politics until our time comes, is rebellion, then the course of this and other journals is treasonable indeed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CLARION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Cotton dull. Gold 47.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—The Republicans have elected ten Congressmen. Two colored men are elected to the Legislature.

Later and fuller returns do not alter the result as indicated in the first dispatches.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—Gen. Piles is elected to Congress over Hogan the present member in the 15th district. B. F. Lean is re-elected in the 7th district.

WILMINGTON, Del. Nov. 7.—The returns indicate heavy Republican losses. Salisbury is evidently elected Governor and Nicholson to Congress.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 7.—In the 15th Wisconsin Congressional district Paine has 3,000 majority over Brown the Democratic nominee. Elridge, Democrat, is re-elected by 3,000 majority.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—Returns from the western counties comprising the 4th Congressional district, indicate the re-election of Thomas by 2,000 majority.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The Intelligencer has a Baltimore special saying the conservative have achieved a great success. The majority in the city is 1200.

TORONTO, Nov. 7.—Father McMahon and Col. Lynch have determined to make an appeal for a new trial.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Cotton dull. Sales to-day 2,000 bales. Low Middling 35¢ 3/4. Gold 47. Flour firm. Superfine \$11 5/8. Extra \$11 7/8 to \$12 25. Corn active at \$1 15¢ to \$1 30.

Bishop Wilner was consecrated to-day as Bishop of Louisiana, in Christ Church. He was consecrated by Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, assisted by Bishops Green, of Mississippi, Wilner, of Alabama, and Quintard, of Tennessee. The Bishop of Georgia being absent, the sermon was preached by Bishop Hopkins.

TORONTO, Nov. 7.—The Fenian trials were resumed this morning. R. McKenzie and J. T. Fleming appeared on behalf of the American government. Mr. Thurston, the American counsel, was also present.

Jos. Stevens, a deafman, was placed on trial. After an examination the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and he was sentenced to be hung on the 13th of December.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The Secretary of Legation to Mexico in company with Gen. Sherman's chief of staff left here last evening for New York, where they will await the arrival of the Mexican minister and Gen. Sherman, who are expected to-morrow or next day. The entire party will probably sail for Vera Cruz on Saturday.

GOLD 46. Cotton quiet at 34¢ 3/4.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Bank of England received into its vaults during the last month into the value of 949,960 pounds on a railway track to where it is filled up by the operatives, and then in the same way it is brought back. As many as one to two hundred operatives are in one well. Coal is worth at the mines from eight to fourteen cents per bushel. It is shipped from here to St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cairo, &c.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 1.—An insurrection has commenced in Candia, and it is officially stated three fights had occurred at Gelladia. It is now agreed that Akif Pasha will be Governor of the Island. A further concession for the Christians from the Sultan is expected.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The typhoid fever has broken out in a malignant form in one of the charitable institutions on Manhattan Island. Fourteen severe cases have been removed to the fever hospital within a few days.

The steamer Florida arrived today from Harve. She had twenty-nine deaths on the passage from cholera. There are still five patients on board, who will be transferred to the Illinois. The Florida is chartered by the French government to go to Vera Cruz for troops and merely touched at New York. Cotton one-half to one cent lower. Uplands 38¢ Gold 46 1/4.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—The Bulletin says Novell, a republican, has been defeated for Congress in the 2d District by 500 majority.

MONTREAL, Nov. 8.—It is understood that the Government, at a cabinet meeting, resolved to commute the sentence of Lynch and McMahon. Three men named Bell, Flanagan and Wells confined in the old jail since June, on a charge of Fenianism were released. The Grand Jury ignored bills against them.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Secretary of the Treasury sold the Marine Hospital at Charleston, S. C., to the Protestant Episcopal Church South, of that city to be used as an orphan's home and school for education of freedmen's children. President Johnson has contributed \$1000 to the fund to enable the society to make the purchase.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—Cotton dull and declining. Sales to-day 1500 bales at 35¢ 3/4. Sugar active and fair to fully fair 12¢ 1/2 to 13¢. Flour, superfine \$11 7/8. Gold steady at 47. Cotton accounts continue favorable, all the crops appear by rains and worms will be saved.

The Governor of Texas recommended the extinction of all appearance of the difference of civil rights between the blacks and whites. Judge Caldwell of Texas, a member of the Brownlow Philadelphia Convention spoke at Anderson during court, urging the extension of suffrage to the negroes. He was listened to with respect but made no converts.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.—Cotton dull. Prices have declined 1/4. Uplands 14 1/2. NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Gold 46 1/4. The Cotton market is depressed. Uplands 37 1/2. Orleans 34 1/2.

The Tribune notes up Gov. Fenton's majority at 14,306. The Legislature stands 26 to 6 in the Senate, 64 to 44 in the House.

TORONTO, Nov. 8.—The Globe has dispatched from Montreal saying that it is understood the government has resolved to commute the sentence of Lynch and McMahon the condemned Fenians.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Information has been received that the Canadian authorities will comply with the requests of this government and supply records of the trial of U. S. citizens arrested as Fenians.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Gold 46 1/4. Cotton has declined 1/4.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The ships to bring the French troops from Mexico are ready. Max-

imilian, the Monitor says, will remain in Mexico.

VIENNA, Nov. 7.—The King of Italy arrived this morning. The Patriarch of Venice met him at the Church of St. Marks. His reception was magnificent. There is great joy among the people.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—The Brokers' Circular reports cotton sales for the week at 16,000 bales. Middling Uplands declined one-eighth, and closed at 14 1/2.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—The Episcopal Bishops left today for Kentucky, where the Assistant Bishop is to be consecrated. Bishop Wilmer remains here.

The State Fair to be given on the 20th, promises to be a grand affair.

Cotton is lower. Sales to-day 2,500 bales. Middling 34 1/2 to 35 1/4. Sugar is in demand at 13 1/2 to 14 for fair. Gold, 47.

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, New York, Nov. 10, 1866.

To the Newspapers of the United States: The Associated Press of New York beg leave to assure the press of the country that the change of the New York Agency will prove beneficial to the entire newspaper press. We have no interest not in harmony with the press outside of New York, our only desire being a union of newspaper interests, which should be identical all over the entire country. We assure the press of the country that the quality of the Association news shall be improved, and the expenses kept within the proper limits. Let the press be a unit in this business, and all will be well.

Signed for the New York Tribune, Samuel Sinclair, Publisher; Times, Geo. Jones, Publisher; Journal of Commerce, U. C. Palmer, Herald, J. G. Bennett; Express, J. & E. Brooks; Sun, M. S. Beach.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Evening.—No political news of importance today. Consols, 93 1/2; Fives, 69.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—Evening.—Cotton unchanged. Middling Uplands, 14 1/2. Sales, 10,000 bales.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A delegation of prominent Western men, including Hon. Mr. Morgan, member elect of Congress from Ohio, called upon the President for the removal of Mr. Rollins, and appointment of Mr. Spooner as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Gold, 45 1/4. Exchange, 109 1/2 to 110 1/4.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Cotton declining. Very little demand. Sales to-day, 800 bales. Middling uplands, 36 1/2. Middling Orleans, 35 1/2. Flour dull and 10¢ to 20¢ lower. Wheat 2 to 3 cents lower. Corn dull, without decided change. Pork lower and irregular. Spirits turpentine quiet, 81¢ to 82¢. Lard heavy and lower. Gold, 14 1/2.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—The argument in the habeas corpus case was concluded this morning. Judge Barton will announce his decision to-day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Lieut. General Sherman and Hon. L. D. Campbell, Minister to Mexico, sailed to-day for Vera Cruz.

MONTREAL, Nov. 10.—Nannie Cradock, a noted race horse, is dead.

The Prince of Wales' birthday was celebrated last night.

It is thought the government will be lenient to the Fenian prisoner, McMahon.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—To all agents and correspondents of the New York Associated Press.—Tell Editors that the card of the Executive Committee was sent for publication.—Learned's contrary request notwithstanding. Editors will understand that any temporary suspension of news results from complications that will soon be overcome. Disregard all orders on account of the Associated Press, except they are sent by the authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent, N. Y. Assn. Press.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—Cotton irregular. Sales 600 bales. Low middling nominal, 34 1/2 to 35. Receipts 5,900 bales. Sugar dull 12 1/2 to 13. Molasses dull, good to prime 80 to 90. Sterling, 64 1/2. Gold, 46. New York exchange, par. Freight unchanged.

Advices from Chihuahua to the 1st are received. Juarez is there with his ministers and 800 soldiers. Department communications will not send him any troops. Escobedo has moved against Mejia at San Luis Potosi. They are expected to fall back on the capital.

Both the Juarez and Imperial Governments are exhausted in finances. Juarez is levying a forced loan of extraordinary contributions and is confiscating property. His hopes are dependent in the guarantee of a liberal loan by the United States Government. He has greatly oppressed American residents, and they have sent a memorial to Washington.

Maximilian's prospects are very bad, and he must leave with the French troops.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Major-General Fry, late Provost Marshal General of the United States, sailed from New York yesterday for California, where he is to be Adjutant General of the Pacific Division.